



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mentioned there are many other matters of no little interest in this small collection of brilliant essays.

CARL C. PLEHN.

St. Legier, Switzerland,

La Maternité et la Défense Nationale contre la Dépopulation. Par
SICARD DE PLAULOLES. (Paris: V. Giard et E. Brière.
1909. 3.50 fr.)

The volume is logical throughout and if the premises are granted the conclusions of the author naturally follow. The argument, in brief, is this: Every state is interested in having a healthy and increasing population. But throughout the civilized world this increase is being retarded, and in France it has practically ceased. The reason for this lies in the growing dislike for large families. But back of it all is an economic cause. The wages of the great mass of the population are so low that the birth of a child means a severe burden, and a large family spells economic ruin for the household. To assist in the support of the family the wives are often forced to work for wages, and this means the neglect of home duties. The children must be weaned and fed on artificial food, or turned over to a nurse. Either course means a high infant mortality or puny children. The blame for this must be placed upon the present capitalistic system, which is interested rather in the production of economic goods than of healthy children. Matters will never be improved until the state frankly assumes its duties, admits that in rearing a family a mother is fulfilling a social function, and subsidizes the mothers of all children, whether legitimate or illegitimate.

The author considers the present system also responsible for the small size of families among the wealthy class. Here it is the desire to hand down an undivided estate. If the principle of collectivity were introduced this motive would disappear.

Statistics are introduced which show the high mortality of children who are fed upon cow's milk or milk substitutes. This is a demonstrated fact. But from this, certain rather surprising conclusions are drawn. Stations for the distribution of pure or pasteurized milk are condemned since they induce mothers to wean

their children too soon in the hope of finding a satisfactory substitute for the natural food for children.

Day nurseries are denied the stamp of approval, for mothers are by this means encouraged to take employment without the home instead of fulfilling their duties to their children. Families must be supported, and some mothers must assist by becoming wage-earners. If this is the case society is at fault, for any woman who consents to become a mother should be enabled to properly rear her family. To secure the mother in her rights the following legislation is proposed:

Every pregnant woman should declare her condition to the *mairie* of the commune before the end of the sixth month of her pregnancy.

Every woman employed in industry, agriculture, trade, or administration should desist from work from the sixth month of pregnancy until at least a month after delivery.

It shall be obligatory upon every mother to suckle her child for at least ten months, unless she is declared incompetent by a public maternity bureau. In this case the child shall be suckled by a nurse licensed by the bureau.

No woman shall be given a license unless her youngest child is at least ten months old or she is declared capable of nursing two children.

The artificial feeding of children shall be forbidden except in cases deemed necessary by the bureau.

From the declaration of pregnancy to the end of the period of nursing every woman may claim free medical treatment.

During this period the mother shall receive from the state a daily allowance fixed according to the cost of living.

In addition every mother shall receive a monthly allowance varying with the number of living children under the age of fourteen years.

The expenses of this national maternity service shall be met from a special fund raised by an annual contribution by the state equal to a third of the budget for national defense, together with contributions by the departments and communes.

In addition to certain objections which might be taken to some of the premises, the author has made rather free with certain statistics. We know that abortions are all too common, but the

author appears to accept the conclusion of Professor Lacassagne who maintains that there are more abortions than births. Immediately after this statement comes the following sentence: "The same is true in all countries which are advanced in civilization, in Germany, England, Holland, Italy and America." This is drawing the long bow with a vengeance, for accurate statistics upon this point are well-nigh lacking. The author should also know that the proper measure of infant mortality is not the ratio of number of deaths of infants to the total deaths at all ages, but to the number of births during the previous year.

The most valuable sections of the book are those devoted to a consideration of the relief given to mothers in need throughout France at present, and a summary of the laws of the principal European nations regarding the employment of women before and after confinement.

WM. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.

L'Immigration aux États-Unis et les Lois Fédérales. Par CHARLES SALVY. (Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil des Lois et Arrêts. L. Larose et L. Tenin, Directeurs. 1908.)

A reader of this volume would not need to be assured that it was written by a lawyer. The legal questions involved in exclusion and naturalization are treated ably and dispassionately, and the chapters devoted to the discussion of the immigration of the Chinese and Japanese are satisfactory. It is convenient to find in a short chapter the kernel of the legislation regarding immigration in the countries where such laws are in force. But aside from these sections the American student will find little of value in the book. A considerable portion is devoted to the development and enforcement of our immigration regulations. The economic and social aspects of the problem of immigration in the United States are dismissed in eleven pages in which there is little original. The author is careful to state that he called upon former commissioner Watchorn, and was shown about Ellis Island where he was permitted to watch a court of special inquiry in session. But there is nothing in the book to lead one to suppose that he went outside of Manhattan. His knowledge of the industrial history of this coun-